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Furthermore, the book is remarkably well edited. Beside these excellent articles there is contained in the appendix "The Laws of King Aethelbert", portions of the "Magna Charta" and extracts from various authors, including Blackstone and Pollock. Moreover, at the end of each article is a bibliography prepared by the editor that contains references not only to the collection of original sources, but also to most of the standard books of English legal history. Scattered here and there throughout the book are footnotes in the shape of extracts from standard works to amplify portions of the text.

In closing it can well be said that this is an excellent book for a starting point in the study of English legal history, giving an untechnical yet accurate account. However, like most books of such a nature, it was never meant to be the final word on the development of the English law, and the deep student would do well to use it merely as an outline to aid him in a further search for a well-grounded knowledge of the subject. For the layman or lawyer who desires to become more or less acquainted with the general history of legal development it is excellent, but for a lawyer or student who seeks to find the underlying historical reasons for the rules of law, or trace the history of actions, it is of no value whatsoever, except perhaps as a reference book.

PATHOLOGICAL LYING, ACCUSATION AND SWINDLING. Criminal Science Monograph No. 1. By WILLIAM HEALY, A.B., M.D., and MARY TENNEY HEALY, B.L. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1915. pp. x, 286.

This volume is one of a series of monographs dealing with the treatment of delinquents, and comprising researches in Psychology, Anthropology, Neurology, Medicine, Education, Sociology and Law. Investigations in the field of delinquency have naturally resulted in the determination of certain types, based upon a comparison of a large number of cases exhibiting similar features. It is the purpose of this volume to present the phenomena characteristic of the type known as the "pathological liar". The definition of pathological lying is best given in the author's words. "Pathological lying is falsification entirely disproportionate to any discernible end in view, engaged in by a person who, at the time of observation, cannot definitely be declared insane, feeble minded, or epileptic." Perhaps the most striking and interesting feature of the type is its addiction to lies even though they operate against the interests of the liar. This is significant in view of the fact that mentally the cases discussed are at least of normal development, so that the causal relationship between the lie and its effect must have been perceived. The selfish motives which actuate the normal cases of lying are, therefore, frequently entirely lacking, indicating a motive beyond the control of the liar.

The earlier works touching the subject by Delbrück, Risch, Köppen, Vogt, and others are of limited value because the conclusions of the authors are based upon an examination of only a few cases, and these, in most instances, are mentally abnormal, and unreliable as a basis for generalization. Dr. Healy's book is therefore of unusual value, not only as the first contribution in English on the subject, but also as affording a much larger field of investigation, covering some nineteen cases of *normal* mental development, from which general conclusions may safely be drawn. The earlier literature on the subject is discussed and presented in substance in Chapter II, and affords the reader

a background for comparison with the results of Dr. Healy. The arrangement of the material is especially to be commended. The cases are presented in detail, grouped according to the main characteristics of each, and at the beginning and end of each case are given very brief summaries and tables of the salient features, facilitating a rapid comparison of the cases from which the reader may draw his own conclusions. The conclusions of the authors are wisely reserved for a concluding chapter. In discussing the possible causes of pathological lying, they have amply supported their theories by facts, and they have also made a generous allowance for the law of coincidence. But the most interesting statement in the chapter is that four of the nineteen cases appear to have been cured, and a number of others have been greatly improved, contrary to the predictions of all previous writers on the subject. The chief elements in effecting the change appear to be an improvement in environment and a direction of the talents of the liar to more suitable channels. The optimism of the authors in regard to the treatment of this form of delinquency makes their diagnosis of the disease of especial value. Both in its thorough and illuminating analysis of the pathological liar, and in its constructive suggestions for the treatment of this form of delinquency, this volume is destined to be a classic in the science of criminology.

JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION. 3 (North) King's Bench Walk, Temple, C. C., London. New Series, Vol. XVI, Part 1, No. XXXV. London: JOHN MURRAY, Albermarle St., W. 1915. pp. viii, 314.

The publication of this volume marks the "coming of age" of the Society of Comparative Legislation, founded in 1894. The work of this society, never before undertaken or begun by any other organization, consists in disseminating among persons interested in legal, economic and social questions reliable information concerning legislation in the different parts of the Empire, and, as far as possible, in foreign countries. The value of the work of the society has enlisted the support of the Home Government Departments, the Dominions, and the Colonies not possessing responsible government in every part of the Empire.

The constructive and critical work of the organization comprises one-third of the volume, and embodies a number of articles, and notes upon important recent cases and topics of present legal interest. Although adapted primarily to questions concerning subjects of the British Empire, the field covered is sufficiently extensive to embrace topics of interest to citizens of the United States. A comprehensive résumé of American statutes on child and female labor, and workmen's compensation, is to be found in an article entitled "Labor Legislation in the United States," and among the notes are short discussions of a system of indexing all American statutes, and of an address by ex-President Taft on the United States Supreme Court as the prototype of a world court.

The remaining two-thirds of the volume are devoted to presentation of recent legislation, and this is perhaps the more important part, though of less general interest. The statutes are given in substance, much condensed and simplified, and their purpose, scope and effect are briefly discussed. Ten pages are devoted to the federal and state legislation of this country during the past sessions of the Legislatures, and